WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1888.

RESUMING BUSINESS.

RECOVERY FROM THE EFFECTS OF THE STORM ALMOST COMPLETE.

New York City Still Inconvenienced, But Some Business Being Transacted -Terrible Experiences of Passengers on a Sound Steamer.

New York. Mar. 15 .- The whather this morning was again warm and bright. The prospect is that there will be much thaw-ing. Great banks of dirty snow are still piled on either side of Broadway and all the other avenues and streets. Gangs of men are still hard at work shoveling and cart-

ing, but their task is a stupendous one. Railroads leading into the city are all moving and the business men in New Jersey, Long Island, and the upper part of the state reached New York this morning for the first time since Saturday. Some of the

the first time since Saturday. Some of the surface cars are running.

Almost all the New Jersey towns within 15 miles of New York now have some sort of railroad connection with this city. This morning thousands of business men made their first appearance since Saturday. Over 1,100 were snowed in at Roseville, on the Delaware and Lackawana railroad, and hundreds were compelled to stay in the cars over twenty-four hours, although their homes were within four miles. The cold was intense and the food scanty, but no lives were lest at that point.

The food supply was running very short in the Jersey towns, and but little fresh meat and no milk, eggs, or vegetables can be obtained at any price. The chances of getting relief from New York are small as the supply here is decidedly short.

The first mail from Philadelphia and Baltimore since Monday morning came in this forencon.

The Erie road was the first to get a train

The Eric road was the first to get a train in. At 6 o'clock this morning the Cuicago express, which has been snowed in since Monday at Monroe, came in; passengers all

Well.

Business has once more been seriously at-Business has once more been seriously at-tempted, but the difficulties are still great. The cross streats are still blocked with huge drifts of snow, and the street cleaning department has not yet turned its attention to them. An attempt is being made to melt the snow by lighting great boulires, but the effect is not perceptible. The sun shone brightly, and the slush is deep in many places.

shone brightly, and the slush is deep in many places.

It is impossible at this writing to estimate the extent of the loss of life. A great many people are missing, and the snow will have to be cleared away before all the missing ones can be accounted for. Almost hourly reports are coming in from the surrounding country of fatalities resulting from the storm. It is feared that over twenty lives have been lost in Essex county, N. J., alone.

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The following are known to have perished: Navier Zwingle, Livingstone: John Murphy, Newark; John Boyce, Brookdale; unknown man called Crary Fisherman, Newark; nuknown man, Newark; John Attlerow, of Orange; unknown man, of Irvington; one man and two children, of Irackensack; Alexaudria Bennett, Staten Island, and three milkmen, of Orange.

The following are missing: John Alamy, of Harrison; Theodore Schmeffer, Newark; a son of Nathan Giotta, Newark; Henry Benner and James Kelly, Elizabeth.

The Pennsylvania railroad is now open to Philadelphia, and all the roads ending in Jersey City are sending trains out about on schedule time. The New York Central is open to the west, and trains now leave on time. Albany reports all roads clear to the west, but the New England roads are not yet open, although they hope to get trains through before night.

Grave apprehensions are felt by the pilots at this port for the safety of their brethren who have been at sea since the beginning of the recent bilizzard. There are fourteen boats in all which were at sea during the storm. Pilot boat Whillam Starbuck, which was struck by the steamer Japaness during the hurricane on Monday, is thought to have been lost.

Reports at the central office of the Western Union Telegraph. Company this afternoon state that the late bilizzard was of comparatively local character. It did notextend further south than Alexandria, Va, west further than Patatoga, and east than Boston can only be reached by one wire by way of Albany and points in the west by way of Albany and points in the west by way of Albany and points in the west by way of Albany and points in the west by way of Albany and points in the west by way of Albany and points in the west by way of Albany and points in the west by way of Albany and points in the west by way of Albany and points in the west by way of Albany and points in the west by way of the leas are the basiants. morrow. Great difficulties are mat with in transporting the linemen by rall to the points where the lines are to be repaired. This difficulty will, it is expected, end to

New Haven, Conn., Mar. 15.—The steamer Elm City brings word of a terrible suffering and loss of life on the sound. The great snow storm has severed all connections between Connecticut and the matropolic states. steamer r.im City orings word of a terrible suffering and loss of life on the sound. The great snow storm has severed all connections between Connecticut and the metropolis for the tast forty eight hours. Not a train is moving on any railroad throughout the state, and telegraph connection between this city and the outside world was entirely cut off at an early stage of the storm. Trains are stalled all along the line. Many lives have been lost by accident and exposure to the storm. The steamer Ne v Haven, of the New Haven line, left her deck in this city at 3 a. m. on Monday, bound for New York. There were tweaty-five passengers on board, two of whom were women. The storm grew more furious as the steamer proceeded down the harbar, and the passengers became terribly frightened. Capt. Post let go his anchors ten miles out in the sound. Huge waves swept over the steamer, washing away everything movable above deck. The anchors were kept out until a o'clock, when the cables were slipped, the captain deciding to beach the steamer, it being the only hope for the safety of those on board. The steamer struck at about 7 o'clock on Monday evening, on the West Haven shore. The terribly frightened passengers huddled into the boats and made a safe landing.

The real sufferings of the party began after reaching the shore. The thermometer wasdown to zero, and nothing but deserted summer cottages a mile off could be seen. One of these was reached, the door broken open, and the half-frozen men, carrying the women in their arms, found temporary shelter. The bacoisters and staircases were torn down and fires started. No food could be obtsined, and twelve of the strongest men volunteered to brave the storm and obtain foud and help from the city. They traveled three miles in the heaviest part of the great atorm. The entire party was completely exhausted when they reached a farm house ever the city. Ten of them had their hands

three miles in the heaviest part of the great storm. The entire party was completely exhausted when they reached a farm house near the city. Ten of them had their hands and feet so badly frozen that amputation may be necessary. The other two escaped with frozen faces and ears. No one would venture to the relief of the remainder of the party for fear of Icsing their lives. They have now been in the deserted cottage for fifty six hours without food, and their condition must be deplorable. A party of men will start for the shore to day with provisions.

PHILADELPHIA, Mar. 15.—The block be-tween this city and New York on the New York division of the Pennsylvania road was opened this mornt g. A train, consisting o opened this mornit g. A train, consisting of an ergine and six mail cars, which left here yesterday, arrived at Jorsey City at 7 this morning, and the mail matter was immediately sent across the ferry to the metropolis. This is the first train which reached New York from here since Monday morning, and the Pennsylvania officials claim the credit of taking into the me ropolis the first mail matter from the south and west since the great block occasioned by Sunday night's storm. Three train loads of belated passengers which arrived here from the south and west during the past few days were sent on to New York to-day.

The telegraph situation does not seem to have improved very greatly since last night. The extreme eastern portion of the state is still shut off from Unitadelphia, the territory in the neighborhood of Harrisburg heing rapidly opened. The facilities to Pittsburg are meager, and the wires are heavily crowded, though business is being transmitted with reasonable promptitude. In the direction of New York everything is down, and the telegraph communi engine and six mail cars, which left her

cation with that city is not expected until to-morrow morning. Pro-trated poles are scattered along the various routes, and lerge gaps in the wires are found every-where.

lerge gaps in the wires are found everywhere.

Pittenune, PA, Mar. 15.—The first
through train from Philadelphia over the
Pennsylvania road reached here this morning. It carried only thirty pounds of mail
matter from Philadelphia and not a pound
from New York. Passengers who had been
on delayed trains tell of sufferings of passengers. One said that a number of congressmen were en route to Washington and
when found they were snowed up indulged
in a game of poker and drank whisky until
their supply was exhausted. At points between liarrisburg and Philadelpia snow had
drifted to a depth of fifty feet. Many
houses were completely covered and the
only signs of habitation was smoke curling
from chimneys. In many places occupants
of houses had not even attempted to dig
their way out.

There are about 125 tons of mail matter

of houses had not even attempted to dig their way out.

There are about 125 tons of mail matter due in this city from the east, and the post-master is taking all possible measures with the limited capacity at his command to handle it promptly when it arrives. The weather is bright and moderating.

DISASTERS ON THE BAY.

Meager Reports of the Wrecking of

Several Vessels-Many Lives Lost. PHILADELPHIA, Mar. 15 -A Cambridge (Md.) letter dated 13th reports the Savenia North capaized off Hill point. Capt. James North, er., and James Thomas, the only two on the boat, were drowned. Several two on the boat, were drowned. Several vessels were ashere in Crannerick's bay. The Julia Cook, of Canbridge, is reported lost, with all on board. The report had reached Cambridge the day previous that the Gen. Logan had been wrecked at Castle Haven, and Capt. C. R. Faton and crew of six were drowned. A party that started out to search for the wreck had returned, because drifts and fallen trees made the road impassable.

out to search for the wreck had rethraed, because drifts and fallen trees made the road imparsable.

Baltinous, Mar. 15.—The atom which began on Sunday morning last did immense damage to small vessels on the Chesapeake bay and its tributaries. The news of the disasters is just beginning to come in. All along the bay the abores are strewn with wreckage and stranded pungles and oyster schooners. The same condition of affairs is reported in the various rivers tributary to the bay. In the Pocamoke river there were a large number of small craft beached. Twenty-one boats of various build are reported aground, broken, dismasted, stuk, and covered with ice, though no lives were lost. Eleven schooners are reported in the same plight near Ford's wharf, Great Annemessex river. The bodies of six dredgers were found on the shores of the Great Annemessox, and it is reported that a large number of men have been drowned.

ROUGH ON PASSENGERS.

What Some of Those Caught in the

Storm Experienced. Mr. Alf. Hayman, manager of the "Held by the Enemy" company, was among the passengers on the New York train which arrived here at 12 o'clock last night. He was one of the unfortunater snowbound in Jersey City during the storm, and his experiences of the past four days have been more harrowing than those of the worst "hamfatter that ever counted ties into New New York"

more harrowing than those of the worst "hamfatter that ever counted ties into New York."

Mr. Hayman last night said to a reporter for the Republican: "At 8 o'clock on Monday I started for the depot on the elevated train in New York city. The train got stalled between two stations, and there we stuck for a solid hour, unable to move until an enterprising New Yorker discovered our predicament and holsteils ladder, down which we were allowed to descend on the payment of one of Uncle Sam's silver dollars. I then made an effort to get to the depot by carriage, but after going three blocks the horses were unable to proceed further, and I started for the ferry on foot, which I finally reached after three headlong plunges up to my neck in the anow. After a journey that sught to have taken me clear through to Washington I reached Jersev City and found everything abandoned. There we stayed from Monday afternoon until yesterday morning at 0:20 o'clock enow bound. My experience was dreadful. Cots were retailed singly for \$4 each with four in a room. We were in the hotel but had to take what we could get and say nothing. New York papers were fifty cents each and messenger boys inquired bow much you had, and took all of it to deliver a message from Jersey City to New York. The restaurant charges were proportionately high, for you must remember that the \$\frac{1}{2}\$ occludes now much you had, and took all of it to deliver a message from Jersey City to New York. The restaurant charges were proportionately high, for you must remember that the \$\frac{1}{2}\$ occ did not mersenger boys inquired how much you had, and took all of it to deliver a message from Jersey City to New York. The restaurant charges were proportionately high, for you must remember that the \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cot did not carry anything to eat with it. To add to the infecries to our situation the railroad people appeared dest and dumb when asked about the starting of trains, and when we became persistent they put us off with specious promises that they knew could not be realized. Wednesday morning they made a show of starting a troic, and attached an engine, and that engine never got any further. This morning at last we were relieved by the starting of our train. I saw four engines in a horrible shape on the road, and one of them was twelve feet high in a drift. Every station along the roate was crowded, but no passengers except those going through were taken abond until Fhiladelphia was reached at 6 o'clock p. m. We made big time from Philadelphia and reached here at midnight, tired, draggled and worn out. There were fifteen theatrical companies in the Jersey City depot, all stranded and worse off than if they did not have good money in their pockets to pay for what they wanted. Many of the companies gave gave up all hope of doing anything this week. There was a great deal of suffering among the poor people detained at the Jersey City station, and two or three of them, to my own knowledge, went without anything to eat for twenty four hours. The Pennsylvania never made a single attempt to afford succor to the sufferers. One lady from Washington, evidently in good circumstances, fainted early yesterday morning from lack of food. She had spent all her money except \$5, and when she was unexpectedly detained that amount was expended the first night for something to eat. None of her fellow sufferers knew anything about the matter until she fainted dead way."

Notwithstanding the hard weather and the terrible experiences of the past few days all the accenery and effects used at the Star Theater next week. The leading co

GETTING OUT OF THE SNOW. Receiving the First Train From New York.

The arrival of the enow bound vestibule rain from New York at 10:33 o'clock last night was witnessed by a large crowd of people. As soon as Engineer E. L. Balley and Fireman John J. Lynch stopped big engine 42, drawing the seven Pullmans, three rousing cheers greeted them. Conductor Geo. Alcorn, Baggage Master W. J.

ductor Geo. Alcorn, Baggage Master W. J.
Sterling, and Brakemen Casey and Lord,
and the seventy-two passengers answered
back the shout. There was never seen a
more thred out set of people or one more
caker than they to reach this city.

They had harrowing sud piteous tales
to tell of their individual experiences, and
if they had to have remained a day longer
in Jessey City they would have become fit
inmates for the poor-houses.

Baggage Master Sterling said that the
train was delayed in Jersey City from the
fact that as no train came in his train could
not go out. This, therefore, explained the
whole cause. He told many stories of auffering that passengers and trainmen met whose cause. He told many stories of suf-fering that passengers and trainmen met with in battling with the atorm. The rail-road officials were very glad when the train arrived and the trainmen had to tell their stories over and over until everybody heard them.

THE GREAT RAILROAD STRIKE EX-TENDED. Thirty-Two Hundred Miles of Rallroad Blockaded-All the Engineers

THE ATCHISON TIED UP.

on the Great System Desert Their Locomotives—The Officials Surprised. Toresa, Kan , Mar. 15 .- This afternoon

at exactly 3:50 o'clock J. F. Goddard, general manager of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway, received the following telegram at h s office to Topeka: To J. F. Gotpants—Engineers and firemen of the Santa Fe sys em quit i this afternoon. T. CONROE.

To which Mr. Goddard transmitted this

reply:
TOPERA, KAN., Mer. 15, 1887.—To T. CONDOR, Chairman Grievatore Committee, A., T. & S. F. Kansas City—At 8:50 this aftermoon I received your telegram notifying me that the engineers and firemen whom you represent would quit at 4 o'clock to-day. As we have faithfully kept every written and verbal egreement made with your organization your action is a surprise, and I would be glad to know on what grounds it is taken; also, do you intend that it shall cover passenger train service as well as freights? J. F. Goddan.

This action of the Brotherhood on the Santa Fe system will be a surprise to the Santa Fe system will be a surprise to the

public as well as to the general manager.

The Associated Press agent has been at the pains to learn the facts concerning the relationably of Brotherhood engineers to the Atchison. Topeka and Santa Fe company, and a brief, dispassionate statement of the facts concerning the relationship without commentary will probably place the railroad company and the Brotherhood in a proper light before the public, so that the latter may fairly judgethe merits of this latest and most startling movement. For soveral years the Brotherhood of Engineers has been recognized and fostered as a legitimate and reputable trade association by the Santa Fe Railroad Company. Fully 90 per cent, of the engineers employed by the company are and have been for years Brotherhood engineers. From time to time the representatives of the Brotherhood abave met with the managers of the railroad company, and discussed grievances or entered into a friendly consideration of matters looking to the improvement of the condition and remunerations of the cuglneers. The company has done this in pursuance of a policy which, it is believed, it was its duty to the public to pureue, viz: To have stability and experience in its motive power department in the interest of the safety of the Brotherhood has ever been made to the company by the representatives of the Brotherhood has ever been refused, and but very recently the very mileage schedule which is the cause of the quarrel between the Brotherhood and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy was submitted to the Acchison, Topeka and Sante Fe Brailroad. Unrough its proper officers, thereupon, about Feb. I, entered into a contract with the locomotive ergineers and firemen upon the Santa Fe and Southern Kanssa railway system. By this contract large benefits and advantages were given to this class of employes. The very first provision of this written contract states that no engineer or fireman should be sustrike Bon. An time passenger trains are still running, but it is not known how long they will continue. Newton is t

supposed the order was sent out because of Judge Gresham's decision in the Wabash case. The railroad authorities have but little to say.

Enronia, Kan., Mar. 15.—The Brotherhood engineers of the Sasta Fe system at this point abandoned their engines to-day at 4 o'clock. No explanation is given for such action, but it is supposed to be on account of the Sasta Fe company taking Chicago, Burlington and Quincy freight.

Kannas City. Mar. 15.—The engineers and firemen on the vast system of the Atchison, Topeka and Sasta Fe Railroad Company went out on a strike at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The strike created intense excitement and surprise in this city for the reason that the road has not been handling Burlington freight. That the strike was ordered by some one in authority there is no doubt, but in this city the men profess utter ignorance of the issuing of any such orders, and say that they have quit because they are "tired." The first indication of trouble hare was at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon, at which hour the Osage City express was scheduled to depart. Conductor W. M. Murray gave the order to start when Engineer Higgins quietly stepped down from the cab and refused to pull out. The train was finally sent out an hour later with Engineer Furst at the throttle. Furst is a regular Santa Fe engineer, but he has a grievance against the Brotherhood and as he mounted the engine remarked: "The Brotherhood gave me the worst of it once and now I am going to ret even." At the same time that Higgins

engineer, but he has a grievance against the Brotherhood and as he mounted the engine remarked: "The Brotherhood gave me the worst of it once and now I am going to ret even." At the same time that Higgins left his engine at the Union depot forty men employed in the Savia Fe freight yards at Argentine quit work, all declaring themselves "tired."

Nothing positive can be said as to the origin or cause of the strike. The men had a grievance a month ago, and at that time bad a conference with the officials, and they were granted all they asked for. The resolutions adopted at the grisvance committee meeting at Topeka some days ago threatened a strike if the company accepted any Burlington freight, but it has been understood that the Santa Fe was not handling any of the boycotted business whatever.

There is no one in Kansas City authorized to speak for the strikers, Chairman Conroe, of the grievance committee, having left last night. It is not known at this writing how far the strike extends, but it is understood that it is general.

Chicaco, Mar. 15.—At 350 p. m. to day the general manager of the Santa Fe system received at Topeka, Kan, an official notice from the chairman of the grievance committee of the road stating that the engineers and firemen would stop work at 4 p. m. When the ten minutes elapsed the strike had taken place. It occurred on what is called the main line of the Santa Fe, which extends from Kansas City to El Paso, including all the branches, such as the line to Denver, but not the trunk lines further west operated by the company. In giving the notice no grievances of any character whatever were mentioned. This was, for the moment at least, apparently interpricable, for the agreement recently entered into between the company and the men provides that thirty days' notice shall be given whenever a conference is wanted and before the men have the right to withdraw from the services of the company and the men provides that thirty days' notice shall be given whenever a conference is wanted and before

virtually brought to a standstill probably not less than 10,000 persons.

Chicaco, Mar. 15.—The largest business of any one day since the strike was handled yesterday. Between 400 and 500 cars were bandled, twenty-two trains having arrived and nineteen being sent out. The North-western, Wisconsin Central, and Belt line all hendled Burlington cars and freight. The Burlington claims to have 700 engineers employed.

The Burlington announced to day that it was ready to receive live stock and perishable freight for points on its own and connecting lines.

On representation that the Belt Line Company was receiving all freight and

cars from the Burlington road, Julge Gresham postponed action on the petition until called up by counsel for defendant. The action of the But Line is a voluntary one, and was not influenced by the Burling-ton's patition.

The action of the Belt Line is a voluntary one, and was not influenced by the Burlington's petition.

Cornell Bluffer, flowa, Mar. 15—All of the Union Pacific engineers who abandoned their engines yesterday are at work this morning. They were to'd they would not be compelled to handle Burlington freight, and all the cars of that line are being side tracked. Their yards are crowded with Burlington cars, and if the business continues to be received in the same proportion much difficulty in handling their own freight will ensue. The company will settle in the courts rather than take the risk of astrike.

ABILENE, KAN., Mar. 15.—No Santa Fe trains arrived bere this evening from Strong City and none left here for Salina or Concordia. A Union Pacific engineer morning the engineers on the Union Pacific would leave their engines.

KANSAS CITY, Mar. 15—Ramors are persistently circulated here late to-night that a strike will begin on the Kansas City, Fort Scott, and Gulf system at 10 o'clock a muto mornow, and on the Missouri Pacific at 1 p. m. to morrow. The engineers on both roads dicelaim any knowledge of any such plan, but the sudden and surprising turn of saffairs on the Santa Fe this evening strengthens the belief in the reports.

BOULANGER'S RETIREMENT.

Paris Excited Over His Summary Deposition.

London, Mar. 15.—All Paris is agog again with excitement over Gen. Boulanger. The action of the war department in forcibly retiring that officer from active service is looked upon as a bold stroke of the government, and one which may result disastrously for it to the opinion of many bis retirement affords bitm a chance of entering politics, which was decided him bafore, and it is even histed that the general purposely committed the acts charged against him, it visiting Paris three times without permission, in order that he might bring about just such a result.

La Cocarde, the new paper, and latest selvested of the popular Boulanger, has attended the provided the provided the popular Boulanger, has attended the provided the provided

without permission, in order that he might bring about just such a result.

La Cocarde, the new paper, and latest sdvocate of the popular Boulanger, has atready reached an enormous circulation, and its reception demonstrates forcibly that the old enthusiasm with which the former war minister inspired the people has not lost any of its force. This paper openly demands the suppression of the present parliamenlary regime, which it insists is running the nation, and selzes upon every opportunity to place its idol before the French mind in the most favorable light.

La Cocarde announces the beginning of a campaign by sword and by pen for the displacing of the present government, and opens the battle in full feather, with the most unsparing language and unfavorable comments. Many fear that Parls is on the verge of a crisis which will equal the horrors and distress of that of 1870. At the regular meeting of the Bank of England directors to-day Mr. Jones, one of the governors of the bank, referred to Mr. Geschen's plan of the conversion of the public debt by means of a gradual reduction of interest as a scheme less honorable than the famous Irish plan of campaign, and he called it an outrageous attack upon the rights of property.

The snow atorm, which is raging in Scotland, has increa ed in violence. All traffic has been suspended.

Prince Oscar, of Sweden, was to-day

land, has increa ed in violence. All tradic has been suspended.

Prince Oscar, of Sweden, was to-day married at Bournemouth to Miss Ebba Munck, his mother's maid of honor. The church was filled with notable people, including Queen Sophia, the mother of the pilnce, and the Duchess of Albany.

John L. Sullivan was in the city to day. He declared that in the future he would cugage in glove contests only. He is growing fat rabidly. He has returned to Liver-At a banquet given to Irish political prisoners last evening Messrs. O'Brien, Sullivan, Blunt, Cox, Hooper, and Figun made speeches denouncing Secretary Balfour.

Sullivan, Blunt, Cox, Hooper, and Flynn made speeches denouncing Secretary Balfour.

Gladstone writes that the demand made that he publish the Irish proposals he expects the liberals to support is a trap into which only the blindest can fall.

Tippoo Tib has sent a number of men to Stanley's camp, on the Arnwein, to take stores and muntilons to them at Wadleigh.

A comparison of the workings of the coercion set for six months in 1882 and 1887 has been laid before the house. For the first period there were 1,114 prosecutions, 466 being convicted and 648 discharged. In 1887 there were 028 prosecutions, 155 being convicted and 213 discharged.

PRENCHMEN ASSAULT ITALIANS.

Paris, Mar. 15—The feeling in France against the Italians is intense. At Artos les Beins 10,000 persons surrounded the mayor's house and demanded several Italians prisoners that they might be lynched. One of the prisoners was nearly strangled and an officer wounded, buttue mob did not get the prisoners. The Italians at the dykes on the Rhone were assaulted by Frenchmen yesterday, one of them being badly hurt. The contractors have promised to discharge the Italians.

Gen. Boulanger has recently visited Paris without permission of the war department twice, disguising himself by wearing dark spectacles and affecting lameness. The Official Journal comments on the effects such breaches of discipline will have on the army.

The war department has made a report,

army.

The war department has made a report, which has been approved by President Carnot, placing Gen. Boulanger on the non-active list and depriving him of his com-

SHUT OUT THE BIRMINGHAMS. The Washingtons Play Another Excel-

lent Game. [Special to the REPUBLICAN.]

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Mar. 15 .- Washington won its second game here to-day, shutting out the Birmingham Club by a serie of 6 to 0. O'Day was in the box, and proved himself too much for the strong hitters of the home club. Tais man, from all appearances, is going to be one of the home club. Tais man, from all appearances, is going to be one of the hot twirlers of the League next year. The rest of the Washington men played a magnificent game of bail, and surprised the Birmingham people by their steady and brilliant playing. O'Brien led the batting to day, but Hoy is still hitting the bail hard. Connie Mack caught to-day in his usual style, not having a solitary error of any kind. Manager Sullivan will leave to-morrow for Washington, leaving the club to Secretary Burnett the rest of the trp, important business at Washington calling him there. The club plays to morrow and Saturday here, when they leave for Jacksonville. Following is the score.

Birmin's R. B.R.O. A.E. WASHT'S. B. B.PO. A.E. Curtis r.f., 0 0 0 0 0 Wilmot. J. 2 1 2 0 0 (olds's) 1, 6 0 1 1 0 Hoy, cf., 1 2 1 0 0 1, year, h. b. 0 0 11 0 1 O'Br.D., b., 2 3 6 0 0 Duffy, cf., 0 0 5 0 Dailiv, r.f., 0 1 2 0 0 Burks, 2b., 0 0 1 1 0 Booch, ss., 0 0 1 1 1 Bit in, 2b., 0 0 2 5 0 Mack, c., 0 0 8 1 0 Balley, c., 0 0 5 2 2 Irwin, 3b., 1 1 4 1 0 Breu'an, ss., 0 1 1 1 0 Grada r., 2b0 0 2 1 1 1 Shaff'r, p., 0 0 0 11 2 O'Bay, p., 0 1 0 17 0 ting out the Birmiugham Club by a score

Total..... 0 2 25 20 5 Total..... 6 9 27 21 INMINOS.

Earned runs-Washington, 3. Three-base hits-Wilmor, 2. Two-base hits-O'llrien, 2: Goldsby, 1. Struck out-By O'Day, 17: by Shaffer, 2: PHILADELPHIA'S BIG BLAZE, Several Big Pactories Burned Out-A

Loss of \$340,000. PHILADELPHIA, PA , Mar. 15 -About 11 o'clock a fire broke out in the five-story double building at Nos.311-313 Arch street, and before the firemen could bring the fi ames into submission a loss estimated at \$340,000 had been caused. Copeland & Bacon, dealers in hoisting and mining machinery, who occupied the first floor of No. 311, loss probably \$20,000; the George F. Blake Shoe Manufacturing Company, which occupied the four upper stories of No. 311, loss \$120,000; Wm. Agers & Sons, manufacturers of horse furnishings in the first floor of No. 313, lose \$10,000. o'clock a fire broke out in the five-story

MINISTER PECK KILLED.

Knocked Down and Mangled by a Locomotive,

Northeast Washington was shocked ter-ribly at the sudden and sad death of Rev. Engene Peck, pastor of the Eastern Pres-byterian Church of that section, which occurred a few minutes before 5 o'clock yes-terday afternoon. Mr. Peck, shortly after 4 o'clock, called at the residence of Mr. Cate, who is an elder of the church. He Cate, who is an elder of the church. He spent a few minutes in social chat and on having stated that he was going out for a walk. He went out to the Baltimere and Ohio railroad and walked up the track some distance very leisurely. He retraced his steps, and had gotten near Seventh streat when train No. 11—from Baltimore, due here at 5:15, pulled by engine 7:5, and manned by Engineer George Burleigh, Freman William French, and Conductor Thomas Lemarame on him suddenly, and the engine struck him a terrible blow, fracturing the back of his head and breaking both legs. The train was instantly stopoed, and it back of his head and breaking both legs.
The train was instantly stopped, and it
was found that the minister had been killed
outright. The body was put in the baggage car, brought to the depot, and the
police notified. The remains were then
taken to the sixth precinct station nouse
morgue. It was not long before the news
spread smong the northeast community,
and in a short time people flocked to the
station.

and he was made secretary of it.

He graduated from the New York city
Divinity School about twelve years ago,
and has been a very successful minister.
He and his brother, the latter a resident of
this city, served during the war in the
Union army. Coroner Patterson will hold
an inquest this afternoon at the morgue.

TRAS AND RECEPTIONS

Take Up the Time of the Society People. Mrs. Morrill and Miss Swarn held a largely

attended reception yesterday.

Mrs. Manderson was at home in her apartment at the Portland.

Mrs. J. P. Jones, assisted by Mrs. Mercia Jones, was most charmingly at home yesterday after 5 o'clock. Mrs. McPherson did not see callers yes-

Mrs. McPherson did not see callers yes-terday.

Mrs. Natharlel Paige entertained a few friends at luncheon informally yesterday.

Sceretary Whitney entertained a small company at dinner on Wednesday night to meet Mr. and Mrs. Coleman Drayton, of New York.

New York. Gen. and Mrs. E. F. Beale entertained Mr. and Mrs. Drayton at breakfast Wednesday morning.

Mrs. Scott Townsend entertained a large

party at the theater last evening and with a supper party at her residence after the performance. supper party at her residence after the performance.

Mrs. Dickinson will be at home hereafter Mr. Ur. Dr. alkadro Performance, a promineus young artist from New York, is in the city. He is engaged upon portraits of several well known people of the city, and has faished a portrait of the Chief Justice that is now on view at the Corcoran Art Gallery. Mrs. and Miss Waite and numerous friends of the Chief Justice express unlimited satisfaction with the portrait.

Miss Wilson, who took the part of Partia in the Shakesperean pantomaine last week, will give a recutation to night at the entertainment at Willard Hai, for the benefit of the Hospital for Foundlings.

Mrs. D. R. McKee has gone south on an extended tour.

extended tour.

Mrs. John Sherman has recovered from a recent illness, and is now able to make Mrs. Trever gave a ten and Mr. and Mrs.

Mrs. A. S. Fox, daughter of Senator and Mrs. Stewart, was mirried last night to Senor Don J. de Romero y Dusmet, of the Spanish legation, at the residence of her parents. Owing to Mrs. Fox's recent beparents. Owing to Mrs. Fox's recent be-reavement there was no reception or cards. In consequence of the great storm Mr, and Mrs. A. I. Barber did not leave Mon-day, as expected, for New York, Mrs. Barber has indefinitely postponed her trio, and will be at home to callers to-day (Fri-day) as used.

ALEXANDRIA MATTERS.

Rems of Interest Gathered for the "Republican's" Readers.

day) as usual.

The Uniform Rank, K. P., of this city, are making preparations for a fair to be given at the A. J. I. Armory, beginning on the night of the 18th of April and running

To night ward meetings will be held at To night ward incedings will be held at the voting precious in the different wards to select delegates to the Democratic state convention, to be held in Norfolk. In the third ward a candidate will be named in opposition to Mr. Waddey (independent) for the vacant sest from that ward in the city council, and Mr. Julian T. Burke will in all probability receive the nomination. In such an event the election which takes place on the 22d instant will be a closely contested one.

ontested one.
The Misses Emma and Anna Long, who

The Mirres Emma and Anna Loag, who have been visiting the family of Mrs. Martha Carlia for the past several months, to the regret of their multitude of friends returned to their home in the City of Brotherly Love vesterday.

The most Issulonable event of the season in the way of theatricals will in all probability be the appearance of Mr. J. K. Emmet here on the evening of the list in "Fritz, Our Cousin German." Several theatrical parties are being formed and a large audience will undoubtedly greet the famous comedian upon his first appearance in this city. this city.
At a meeting of the officers of the Mount

At a meeting of the officers of the Monat Vernon R. A. Chapter, No. 14, held last night, W. H. H. Lynn, grand lecturer of the state, was present and exemplified the chapter work.

Steamer W. W. Corcoran failed to make her trip to Mount Vernon yesterday owing to the ice gorge in the river between Washington and this city; she, however, passed through and tied up at Prince street wharf, where she remained for a short time, when she returned to Washington.

A Republican club was organized in the

A Republican club was organized in the third ward last night.

The city was visited yesterday by excursionists from Boston (over 100), who are on a southern trip. They went to the old Christ Church, which was opened for them, and many of the other ancient landmarks of the city.

Sudden Death of Col. Snellbaker

CHICAGO, Mar. 15.-Col. T. E. Snellbiker, manager of the Vino Street Opera House in Chickenati, and at present at the head of a variety compuny appearing mightly at the main Theater, died suddenly this morning at the Hotel Superior, (10d. Suellbaker was formerly the manager of the Theater Compute, now Kernan's Theater, in this city.)

The Taylor Case on Trial. DASVILLE, VA., Mar. 15.—A jury was ob-ta ned this morning in the Taylor murder, and witnesses for the state were examined. Some of the testimony was very damaging to the secured. Witnesses for the detense were below examined when the court adjourned, blue interest was manifested in the case, and the court com was crowled.

AN "ANTI-MONOPOLIST"

WHO MONOPOLIZED AS MANY OFFICES
AS THE FAMILE WANTED.

But Opposes All Other Corporations and Combinations—No Politics in the Government Printing Office—A Combitity of Interesting Testimony on Campaign Collections.

The investigation into the administration of the government printing office was continued yesterday by the committee charged with that duty. The members present were Mesers, Richardson (chairman), Cumbing Gibron, and Gallinger, the only absentee being Mr. Hickardson (chairman) campaign Gibron, and Gallinger, the only absentee being Mr. Hickardson (chairman) campaign Gibron, and Gallinger, the only absentee being Mr. Hickardson (chairman) campaign Gibron, and Gallinger, the only absentee being Mr. Hickardson (chairman) campaign Gibron, and Gallinger, the only absentee being Mr. Hickardson (chairman) campaign Gibron, and Gallinger, the only absentee being Mr. Hickardson (chairman) campaign Gibron, and Gallinger, and the canaditation of the printing office of the collection of the composed of the roller casting in the printing office. His daty was to supply the press room with the moestary rollers, semethaling he had done for cight years. He told the committee what rollers were composed of, and then said that the composition now used is better than that used under the previous administration. He produced comparative atterments showing the minute of rollers than the used under the previous administration. He produced comparative atterments showing the minute of rollers casting for the that the reduction was alregely due to the fact that present under this administration took graster care of the roller casting to the composition was not of the best. Nother Mr. Gonda bought was purchased of Mr. Gord the composition was not of the best. Nother Mr. Gonda bought was purchased of Mr. Gord the composition was not of the best. Nother Mr. Gonda four of the large of the produced comparative action for the best of the produced comparative action for the produced comparative action of the prod

Witness: "I came here very unwillingly:

silve than to make complaint when he is in h s grave."

Witness: "i came here very unwillingly: I did not want to testify."

Mr. Reck said he was sure that the fleed roller composition did not last as long as that now him use in the office, and it could not be recast as often. He knew of no business conduct of Mr. Rounds that was not honorable and honest. He was aware of the fact that many private printing offices were paying from 40 to 60 cents a pound for their roller composition. It was a matter of judgment as to whether composition was suitable or not; the roller that would suit one pressman might not be satisfactory to another.

In answer to a question by the chairman witness said that he was a naval veteran, but he had no politics, because he had been born and reared in Washington.

The next witness was Charles D. Parsons, who testified that he was a presman in the office, employed on the Cottrell and Bot cock presses. He received his last appointment in March. 1887. He had worked there previous to that date; was an apprentice in the office when it was established. He had worked for the "Bullock" Company crecing presses at various places; he sided in setting us the "Bullock" press in the office in 1880. That press was yet good. It was not worn out it is 1885 when Mr. Rounds discarded it. He superintended the removal of the press from the ware bouge to the Globe building. It was in bad four months to cleas and reset. The cost of cleaning was about \$700. He thought the press was not a success: it had an hourly speed of not more than 4,000, while the old one made about 4400 revolutions. The new press could do as good work as the old one if a little money was spent on it.

He refused to tell the chairman how he stood politically, claiming that his politics it longed to himself. He was in the war, having enlisted in the District volunteers at the outset of the conflict; was honorably discharged livice. Was also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Cummings wanted the witness to tell the committee w

to be required of him.

The cross examination of Mr. Paraons was deferred until to morrow at 2 p. m. Mr. E. W. Oyater was then sworn. He was laden down with tabulated statements and documentary evidence of all kinds. He testilied that he was foreman of the specification room in the government printing office, and had held that position since oct. 5, 1896. He was first appointed in the office in May, 1867, as a compositor in the piece department, and was soon transferred to the document room, leaving there in October, 1867, to hold a situation in the War Department. He returned to the office in July, 1869, and worked in the specification room until August, 1870, when he religied. He went to the War Department at remained there eleven mouths, after which he returned to the office as foreman of the Congressional Record, which position havetained for over four years.

He said that when Benedict took charge of the office there were 148 employes in the specification room. When he (Oyster) became foreman under him there were only 121 men in the room, and of these an additional thirty were removed on his Oyster's recommendation. At the request of Benedict he furnished him with a list of those employes who could best be spared. He did not recommend the discharge of any of those men for political reasons; he did not know the politics of any of the discharged men. The present force was now very superior, of course. It set more type and better The cross examination of Mr. Parsons

The present force was now very superior, of course. It set more type and better proofs than under the last administration. The averages of time bands were much bigher. The proof readers, too, were more

4 flictent. Mr. Gallinger interrupted the examina-Mr. Gallinger interrupted the examina-tion at this point to call attention to some-thing that has been remarked on by almost all the reporters and bystanders who have strended the sessions of the committee. He said it was a remarkable fact that the witness had in his possession written an-swers to every question which the chair-man propounded to him. It was so when Benedict was being examined; the chair-man would read him a question and Bene-dict would read his reply. If there was to be any collusion he wanted to know it. If this was really an investigation it was an

diet would read his reply. If there was to
be any collusion he wanted to know it. If
this was really an investigation it was an
extraordinary circumstance that alleged
witnesses should have answers and documents all ready for a certain set of questions. Mr. Gallinger's remarks were
uttered in tones that were moderate, but
unmistakable as to their meaning.
Chairman Richardson was evidently displeased, and he protested that Mr. Gallinger's incinuations did him lojustice.
When the little excitement which arose
over the "spat" had subsided, the examination of Mr. Oyster was continued by the
chairman. The witness said that he was
an honorably discharged Union soldler.
When Benedict took charge of the office
there were twenty-seven veterans in the
specification room; now there are twentynine. In response to the chairman's question as to whether he knew of any economy
on the subject of rule—habor saving rule—
the witness replied affirmatively and produced the original sheet on which he
(Oyster) ordered the first material of that
kind ever put in the office. This brought
out a number of sotto voce remarks as to
how strange it was that he should happen
to have that actique document along with
him, belonging as it did to the era of Public
Printer Defrees.
Mr. Cummings asked the witness what
were his positical beliefs, and he objected
to giving them. He said he did not see
what politics had to do with the investigaiton, Politics had nothing to do with
his appointment. His politics, outside of
the office, were well known; in the office
they were not known at all. Benedict did
not know how he (Oyster) stood or how he
would stand. This latter remark caused a

Witness and he had not verified the sol-cility records of men now in his room. He was appointed foremen of the Congres-sional Record in 1877 by Public Princer Petress; his salary was \$5 per day. Mr. Defrees also appointed his (Orster's) brother as watchman at \$900 per annum. His mother in-law was employed in the lattlery with a yearly remuneration of about \$500. Two of his nephews were in the effice at the same time; one an ap-portative, the other a messenger; their com-nebsation would aggregate \$1,000 a year. He had no other relatives for the office at that time.

brother it-law was not also in government coploy, but the chairman objected.

Mr Gibson also came in with an objection. He said that Mr. Oyster had a right to get "his slaters, his cousins, and his aunts" into office if he could. Mr. Gallinger insisted that be had a right

aunts" into effice if he could.

Mr. Gallinger insisted that he had a right to investigate the competency of the witness, especially a swift witness.

Mr. Gitsen: "Is that a reflection?"

Mr. Gallinger: "Just as you please: I intend to show the influences that control the witness and I will do it, if I have fair pley."

The question was filed out by the chair rid the vote was a ite. Mr. Cummings being paired with Mr. Hiestand.

Mr. Gibson moved to expunge from the record all the testimony which related to the witness' relatives. He was satisfied examination would end.

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Mr. Gibson moved to expunge from the record all the testimony which related to the winess relatives. He was satisfied examination would end.

Mr. Gallinger retorted by saying that if they could read his mind, it was all right, but he did not believe that any of them were mind readers. If the committee chose to rule out his questions he would appeal to the House.

The obtention immediately became lifetess and the cross-examination proceeded. The witness said that his wife was not a clerk in the land office at that particular time. He and all the relatives named we exponented under a Republican admir altion. He identified a newspaper oil ping as a report of a speech made by lilm. It was clipped from the Washington Tox, but was not accurate; it was false in many respects.

Mr. Gallinger, "I notice! that in that

Mr. Gallinger. "I notice! that in that speech you denounced the Republican party as an enemy to workingmen. Did you reach that conclusion because your family occupied so many of the offices that cal workingmen were excluded for your

Witness objected to the term "real work-

winces objected to the term "real workframen."

Mr. Gallinger. "After Mr. Defrees took
care of your family for so long a period, did
you got become a candidate for his post
iten."

Witness. "I was not a candidate for Mr.
Defrees's position. I was a candidate for
public printer."

He went on to say that he applied to
Mr. Rounds for a situation, but did not tell
Mr. Rounds for a situation, but did not tell
Mr. Rounds for a situation, but did not tell
Mr. Rounds for a situation, but did not tell
Mr. Rounds for a situation, but did not tell
Mr. Rounds that he had spent most of his
(Oyster's) means in efforts to lajure him
He had interviews with President Cleveiand in which he gave the President Cleveiand in which he gave the President followinterviews with President Cleveiand in which he gave the President his
opinion of Mr. Rounds's administration,
He had no recollection of ever having reported employes because they were Democrats nor old he abuse Mr. Clapp for not
discharging them. He commenced voting
the Democratic ticket after the Republican
party refused to make him public printer.
The eight hour law was not observed in his
department. He did not recommend the
discharge of Mr. Fisher, a maker-up,
nor did he give him a letter of recommendation when he asked for it. Benedict had
told him not togive such letters. No far as
he knew there were no collections for campaign funds. There was a paper passed
through his reom for that purpose and he
reported it to the chief clerk. The man
who circulated the paper was an employe
in the decument room. He gave the unine
only after much delay and after considerable protestation. It was E. C. Crump.

The witness acknowledged to having
contributed to campaign funds under Mr.
Defrees, but knew of none being collected
under the administration of Mr. Rounds.

The cross examination was a remarkably
skillful plece of work, and it reflected the

The crees examination was a remarkably skillful piece of work, and it reflected the highest credit on Mr. Gallinger.
The committee meets to morrow at 2 p. m.

Sirect Hailroad Changes.

Mr. Llojd W. Fumert, who for many years has acceptably filled the position of superintendent of the Metropoit au railroad, has resigned that position to accept that of superintendent of he Island, and Sabbart Company. Mr. Wm. De Nelle has been appointed superintendent of the Pairect line. Mr. Smith dagus, formerly supervisor, superintondent of the Ninth-street rule, and Walker King supervisor. This road is now finely equipped and spiendidly managed.

Peronan Fain-Admission, 10 cents.

Ball of Arminius Lodge. Arminius Lodge, No. 25, F. A. A. M., gave their friends a complimentary ball last night at Edde's Rall. It was a very fine after and largely attended.

California Republican Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, Mar. 15.—The Republican state convention will be need at Sacramento May. 1.

The Memory Lectures To-Day. Prof. Louistic will personally give the full course of instruction, two lectures, in his Sys-tem of Memory at Masonic Temple, beginning his afternoon at 400, and this evening at 8. Press cluses, full information, and lickets of admission to the course can be obtained from R. F. Foster at Masonic Temple.

The Weather, For the District of Columbia, Maryland,

claware, and Virginia-Light to fresh southwesterly winds, warmer, fair weather.
Thermometer readings: 7 a. m., = 10°; 5 ; m., 10.0°; 10 p. m., 35 0°; mean temperature, 87.05; maximum, 49.05; minimum, 25.05; mean elartive humidity. 60.32; total precipitation

THE EMPEROR'S FUNERAL

IMPRESSIVE CRREMONIES TO BE HELD AT BERLIN TO-DAY

A Pageant Which Will be More Than Three Milles in Length-Unter Don Linden Lined With Mourning Arches -Blemarck and Von Moltke Will Not

cathedral yesterday again presented con-stant scenes of excitement, gayety and turbuletce that was little in accord with the signs of mourning observed elsewhere in the city. The open space in front of the cathedral was filled with companies of soldiers with loaded ritles and had all the appearance of a blyonac. The square werentirely closed to the public, except in the eastern side, where a long line of visitors formed between a double line of soldiers, The streets in the vicinity were crowded but order was maintained by a strong cordon of police. Traffic was entirely stopped in the vicinity. From a distance the confused murmur and roar resembled the breaking of waves on the seashore, and

Was hears.

Paul Lendau, the famous critic, these describes the appearance of the emperor: "At fir t sight the face, with its. losed exelids, produces a sad and puttiette pression. There is nothing awe mapiring, set there is something strange in its appear ance. The upper lip is deeply depress 4, sunk back, as it were, into the mouth, and, despite the moustache, is much deeper than the under lip, which, retaining its original position, makes the effect unnatural. The lower part of the face, especially the mouth, is cruelly disfigured by death. If, however, we cover the mouth and contemplate the upper part of the face, the strangeness vanishes and we recognize easily and with deen emotion out beloved, departed emperor. The whole makes a grant and sublime impression. It is death, but not clothed with the terrors or horrors of death. It is lovely peace, such as the weavy right wearns for?

The cears mong the route of the function procession are selling for from 5 to 20 marss. Numbers of the relokating and the lantag visited the cathedral Tuesday night, and privately viewed the remains of the emperor. In accordance with Empress Augusta's wishes the late emperor's rooms will be left absolutely intact just as when he lived in them.

Municipal suthorities of Cologne have voted 10,000 marks to a monument to Emprer William.

Begas has secured a perfect cast of the ice. The upper lip is deeply depressed,

Municipal suthorities of Cologne have voted 30,000 marks to a monument to Emperor William.

Begas has secured a perfect cast of the kalser's features.

The route to be taken by the funeral procession is three miles long. At intervals of twenty paces along the route a double row of wooden obelisks, draped with crape, are being erected, and grand arenes forty feet high will span the whole roal-way from Their Garten along Under den linden. The snow has ceased falling, and the sum is shiring brightly, but the weather continues bitterly cold; shops are being opened and business slowly being resumed. Thousands of persons are arriving daily from provinces to see the remains of the amperor lying in state.

The Emperor Frederick spent as home yesterday morning and another hour in the afternoon walking in the oralery at Charlottenburg. He eats and sleeps well. During the day he gave audioness to several personages, including You Moltke.

Every house along Uniter den Linden is draped with mourning. The Brandershow on the place in iron in decarderizat, a black ampitheater is being erected that will hold thousands. The work of building it and ciraring away the snow will be a superiodoustack. Before the poles could be creeked it was necessary to keep coxe that huming for hours to thaw the grounds.

Ten thousand persons were the cathedral open all night.

It is stated that the emperor wrote his proclamation at San Remo, but sumnitted it to Bismarck, who fully approved it

It is stated that the emperor wrote his proclamation at San Remo, but submitted it to Bismarck, who fully approved it From early morning the windows commanding a view of the square were crowded with onlookers, who were unable to leave their homes on account of the pressure of the crowd. The spectacle was more suggestive of a holiday than of a day of mourning. On the other side of the square men were actively engaged in monuting

nen were actively engaged in mon-

emblens of mourning on the galleries from which a view of the funeral cortege may be The casket containing Emperor William's remains will be deposited in an asternoom adjoining the crypt in the Charlottenburg castle owing to lack of room in the crypt, which will be enlarged.

PACKED TO THE DOORS.

The Potomac Boat Club Fair at the Riffes' Armory. The National Rifles' armory was almost mpassable last night owing to the large erowd in attendance upon the fair of the Potomac Boat Club. The G. A. R. in barge of Department Commander C. P. Lincoln, and headed by the "Old Guard" and a drum corps, visited the fair in a balv. They were met at the doors by a committee and escorted to the front of the hall, while the orenestra in attendance rendered the "Boulanger March." Mr. Austin Herr, president of the Potomacs, made the at-dress of welcome and was responded to by Commander Lincoin, after which the guests were escorted down stairs, where they en-joyed themselves during a bombardment of chammas ne corks.

joyed themselves during a bombardment of chempagne cories.

The great interest of the evening, however, was the poetry contest for the prize offered by J. Hadiey Doyle. There were nearly 100 candidates, including all the local poets and some national ones, with the exception of the would-be poet laureate of the United States. All poems on "early spring" and "beautiful snow" were barred. Two prizes were given. Mrs. Surgeon General of the Navy Harvey was awarded the prize for lady poets, a handsome painted boating scarf, on the poem, "A Washington Tragedy." Mr. S. Dougherty took the gentlemen's prize, a box of cigars, for the poem, "The Fair Girls." A number of articles were railled off and the voling was very brisk.

Voling will close at 10 o'clock to night. To morrow night all the articles left over will be feold at auction, after which the laddee of the fair will be given a compilmentary hop.

mentary hop. THE \$10,000 house-Potomac Fair. PERSONALITIES.

COL J. W. RYCKNAN, of Georgia, is at Willard's.

Hoy, J. M. CAMPBULL, of Pennsylvania, is in the city. Arer, Ges, David has recovered from his recent sickness.

COL. JAMES R. O'RELINE, of New York, is at the Higgs. DR. THOMAS F. ABTERIA, the senior captain in the surgical corps of the army, died at Fost Lee, N. J., last Monday.

Mess Harrie Hauvey, daughter of Col. G. W. Harvey, of Chicago, is with the Vernous Jarbeau Company and very much of a favorite, Mr. ROBERT A. PARIER, the passenger agent of the Pennsylvania railroad and a popular gentleman, has been called to his home in Parksburg, Pa., on the sail duty of paying the

last tribute of respect to his father David Parke, aged 88 years, who has just died. CONGRESSIEN ANDS J. CUMMINOS, Of New York, and Robert J. Vance, or Connections or speaker John A. Tibbits, of the Connecti-cut house of representatives, and Dons's Kearney, of the San Francisco sand lots, occupied a box at the New National Thursday evening.